

# The Social Science Bulletin

A REVIEW OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES  
at  
Mississippi State College

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## THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE COUNTY IN MISSISSIPPI

by

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The evolution of the county as a governmental unit in Mississippi has been greatly influenced by seventeenth century English institutions, as has the American county generally. The Mississippi county has developed into a more significant administrative unit than has the county in some sections of the United States. This may be due to the fact that the county is the only political unit readily available to the State through which to administer locally programs of state-wide concern. Perhaps this explains in part why, in Mississippi as in most states, the county is legally only a subordinate agency or instrumentality of the State. Keeping this fact in mind helps to make clearer and more meaningful any discussion of the legal nature of the county.

Although the tendency has developed in recent years to regard counties for some purposes as corporations and to endow them with certain corporate characteristics, they do not have full corporate status. They are still related legally and constitutionally to the state as its subordinate agencies, and discussion of the legal status of counties should include some comment on constitutional and statutory provisions relative to the county as interpreted by the courts.

The County and the Constitution

The Constitution of the State of Mississippi is divided into fifteen articles, each making provision for particular organs of the state government, granting and limiting powers, and creating various state and local offices, providing for their compensation, term, and method of selection, very much as in other state constitutions. However, there is no separate article devoted to local government. Sections relative to the county and county officers, local districts and their officers, are scattered throughout the Constitution, there being thirty-six sections in all relating to local government, twenty-seven pertaining directly to the county and county officers and to subdivisions of the county.<sup>1</sup>

Apparently, therefore, the county is interwoven into the governmental pattern of the State, and is largely taken for granted by the Constitution, which in none of its provisions defines the county or directly establishes it as a governmental institution. Furthermore, since no powers are conferred on the county by constitutional provisions, the supreme court has ruled that "the powers of the county are statutory."<sup>2</sup> The counties of Mississippi, consequently, do not look directly to the Constitution for their existence and their powers, but rather to legislative enactments pursuant to the Constitution.

The Legislature and the County

The generally established principle that counties are only certain areas into which the state divides itself for the administration of governmental policies appears not to be questioned except in highly specialized instances.<sup>3</sup> It, also, is well established that the power of the state legislature over counties is complete and plenary, except where limited by specific constitutional provisions.<sup>4</sup> This appears to be the view taken by the courts of Mississippi with reference to the status of the county, for the supreme court has said that "a county is a governmental agency, created for local purposes...and, for many purposes, it is a corporation...or at

1 Constitution of Mississippi, Secs. 37, 41, 80, 85, 91, 102, 109, 125, 135, 138, 139, 140, 164, 170, 171, 175, 176, 183, 192, 204, 205, 206, 229, 230, 242, 243, 254, 255, 256, 259, 260, 261, 262, 267, 271, 284. (Those underlined relate to the county.)

2 Rainey v. Hinds County, 78 Miss., 313 (1900).

3 Fairlie and Kneier, County Government and Administration in the United States, p. 39.

4 Ibid., p. 42.

least is clothed with corporate functions."<sup>5</sup> It appears safe to conclude, therefore, that, in Mississippi as well as generally, the county is subject to the almost complete and plenary powers of the Legislature, except where limited by constitutional provisions.

The nature of many of the provisions of the Constitution which pertain to the county appears further to justify the assumption of the above principle, for practically all of these constitutional provisions either directly or indirectly limit the powers of the Legislature over the county. For example, the power of the Legislature to create new counties is limited by the provisions which prohibit such creation "unless a majority of the qualified electors voting in each part of the county or counties proposed to be dismembered and embraced in the new county, shall separately vote therefor. . . . The elections shall not be held in any county oftener than once in four years. No new county shall contain less than four hundred square miles; nor shall any existing county be reduced below that size."<sup>6</sup>

Furthermore, the Legislature's power to provide for the consolidation of existing counties is limited by the requirement that such consolidation be approved by a majority of the qualified electors of the counties concerned.<sup>7</sup> This, together with other similar provisions, seriously restricts the power of the Legislature over the county. So much so, in fact, that, with the ultimate controlling power in such matters left in the hands of the local electorate, the Legislature is virtually, if not actually, powerless to readjust the counties of the State to meet needs and conditions vastly different from those of 1890 when the Constitution was adopted. This is all the more evident when one recalls the rural situation prevailing in most of the counties and the typically conservative views normally entertained by the rural citizen, a conservatism nourished and strengthened by tradition and vested interests in the political status quo, which is generally acknowledged to be deeply rooted in the philosophy of the agrarian life. This, perhaps, is not an altogether undesirable influence, although it may often be irksome to the political reformer.<sup>8</sup> The courts have held, however, that although the Legislature cannot abolish a county, it can change the county boundary lines without the consent of the local electorate.<sup>9</sup>

The power of the Legislature in locating the county seat is also subject to the same type of limitation as that mentioned above. In this respect the Constitution provides as follows:

No county seat shall be removed unless such removal be authorized by two-thirds of the electors of the county voting therefor; but when the proposed removal shall be toward the center of the county, it may be made when a majority of the electors participating in the election shall vote therefor.<sup>10</sup>

While there is no constitutional provision requiring the Legislature to enact only general laws applicable to all counties alike, there are provisions of limited scope prohibiting the enactment of local laws, some of which affect the county. For example, there are provisions forbidding special or local laws for the benefit of individuals or corporations, or suspending any general law for such special benefit, and forbidding such special law where general law can be made applicable.<sup>11</sup>

In this connection it should be noted that the Constitution in many of its sections goes into considerable detail in listing officers required in each county, providing for their powers and functions, in some instances fixing qualifications for the office, and making provision for the internal governmental structure of the county.<sup>12</sup> The Constitution, therefore, does not leave the Legislature a very wide latitude in creating counties, county offices and agencies, and regulating their powers and duties.

A general practice in the United States is for the legislature to classify counties for the purpose of regulating them, but the courts have held that such classification must be natural and not arbitrary.<sup>13</sup> Also, it has generally been accepted that the legislature may not classify counties in order to discriminate

5 *Rainey v. Hinds County*, 78 Miss., 313 (1900).

6 *Constitution of Mississippi*, Sec. 260.

7 *Ibid.*, Sec. 271.

8 *Lancaster, Lane W., Government in Rural America*, pp. 13-15, 85-91, 388-390.

9 *Lindsley v. Coahoma County*, 69 Miss., 815 (1891).

10 *Constitution of Mississippi*, Sec. 259.

11 *Ibid.*, Sec. 8, 87-91.

12 *Ibid.*, Secs. 135, 136, 138, 170, 171, 176.

13 *Fairlie and Kneier, op. cit.*, pp. 70-73.

unreasonably among the counties as to powers, officials, or governmental organization.<sup>14</sup> In the main, the power of state legislatures to classify counties is regarded as a necessary power to overcome the evils of a perfectly uniform system of county government throughout the state, and abuse of this power by legislatures does not condemn the practice of classification of counties in a reasonable manner for legitimate purposes.<sup>15</sup>

While the Constitution of Mississippi is silent on the power of the Legislature to classify counties, from the general rule governing the scope of legislative power of the state over counties, it can be inferred that in the absence of constitutional restrictions to the contrary, the Legislature may classify counties. In fact, the Constitution itself classifies the counties existing at the time of the adoption of the Constitution in 1890 for the purpose of determining the apportionment of representatives in the two houses of the Legislature among the counties.<sup>16</sup>

The Legislature in Mississippi is free, therefore, to classify counties for reasonable purposes, subject only to the requirements of the general rule mentioned above that such classification be non-arbitrary and for reasonable purposes. This conclusion is further substantiated by the fact that to avoid local and private legislation or, in some cases, to accomplish the same end, the Mississippi Legislature has classified the counties for various purposes. "This is a legitimate and constitutional expedient and is absolutely necessary where there are wide differences among the counties with respect to their internal conditions and needs."<sup>17</sup>

Thus far only constitutional provisions having a limiting and restrictive influence over the power of the Legislature concerning the county have been considered. It should be remembered, however, that the Constitution in many of its provisions confers power upon the legislature and directly or indirectly requires it to take action pertaining to the control and regulation of the county. To these positive constitutional provisions attention is now directed.

Constitutional provisions imposing duties upon the Legislature respecting counties, their officers and sub-divisions are too numerous to permit of even a complete list. Mention of only a few illustrative provisions will be attempted.

The Legislature is left free to provide the method of selection and term of office of all county officers, and to determine their compensation; to make taxation uniform and equal, with no county being denied the right to levy county and special taxes upon property; to divide each county into five districts and provide for selection of a supervisor in each district, thus constituting a board of supervisors in each county, and to prescribe the duties of the board of supervisors.<sup>18</sup> The Legislature is empowered to provide for justices of the peace and constables in each county, and to prescribe their powers and jurisdiction; to establish and abolish other inferior courts; to punish crime in office; to fix the value of land to be owned by supervisors; to maintain a uniform system of free schools; to make provisions for administering the county common-school fund, and to provide an equalization fund for public schools throughout the State, and to allow for consolidation of counties.<sup>19</sup>

Thus, it appears that the Constitution not only limits powers of the Legislature over the county, but also seeks in many of its provisions to impel the Legislature to make provisions relating to the counties. It should be remembered, however, that except where constitutional provisions provide to the contrary, the Legislature is assumed to have complete and plenary power over the county.

The following indicates that some state constitutions curb the legislature's powers sharply:

A study of the constitutional provisions dealing with county government indicates that the charge that the lack of attention to county government by reformers and state legislatures is due to the 'legal refractoriness of the problem' is probably well founded. The powers and structure of county government are laid down in state constitutions in greater detail than is necessary or advisable. . . . Part of the responsibility for the present unsatisfactory situation in the field of county government rests upon the framers of state constitutions, who by detailed provisions on the subject have prevented state legislatures from successfully coping with this problem.<sup>20</sup>

14 Fairlie and Kneier, *op. cit.*, pp. 70-73.

15 *Idem.*

16 Constitution of Mississippi, Secs. 254, 255, 256.

17 Institute for Governmental Research of the Brookings Institution, Report on a Survey of the Organization and Administration of State and County Government in Mississippi, p. 638.

18 Constitution of Mississippi, Secs. 138, 103, 112, 170.

19 *Ibid.*, Secs. 171, 172, 175, 176, 201, 206, 271.

20 Fairlie and Kneier, *op. cit.*, p. 77.

The Constitution of Mississippi does not err as much in this respect as that of some states, although no doubt a greater degree of flexibility in control of county government in Mississippi could be obtained by elimination of some of the more detailed constitutional provisions.

### The Administration and the County<sup>21</sup>

For the most part the relation between the state administration and the county is governed by statutes enacted by the Legislature. There are certain provisions of the Constitution, however, which should be mentioned.

The Governor is declared by the Constitution to be the chief executive of the State and is made responsible for seeing that the laws are faithfully executed.<sup>22</sup> This broad responsibility, which is typical of that imposed by state constitutions upon the governor, no doubt includes that of seeing that the constitutional and statutory provisions relative to the county are faithfully executed.

More specifically, the Constitution provides that the Legislature may enact laws conferring power upon the Governor to remove and appoint officers in the counties.<sup>23</sup> Although the Legislature has not exercised its power of delegating appointive and removal power to the Governor, the executive and administrative authority of the Governor pursuant to statutory provisions does extend into the counties in numerous instances.<sup>24</sup> In exceptional cases, the Governor is empowered to make provisional appointments to fill vacancies in state and local offices,<sup>25</sup> and is responsible for suspending state and county treasurers charged with default and defaulting tax collectors and to make temporary appointments to fill their places.<sup>26</sup>

The Legislature has in numerous enactments extended the Governor's power over the county and its officers and functions. The Governor's power over the county would be much more extensive if the Legislature had exercised its constitutional power more freely to delegate power to him, and if so many of the county officials were not by law elected by popular vote, thus making them largely independent of administrative supervision and control.

Many executive and administrative agencies of the State, created by law, have been endowed with powers and responsibilities related to the county. Without going into detail on the subject at this point, it is expedient only to list the more important of these agencies through which the State exercises some executive and administrative control over the counties. Such agencies include the Secretary of State, State Auditor of Public Accounts, State Tax Commission, State Tax Collector, State Treasurer, State Land Commissioner, Attorney General, State Board of Education, State Superintendent of Education, State Department of Archives and History, State Board of Health, State Health Officer, State Highway Commission, State Department of Agriculture and Commerce, State Livestock Sanitary Board, State Veterinarian, State Plant Board, State Forestry Commission, State Department of Public Welfare, and many other such agencies.<sup>27</sup>

The relation between the state administration and the county has been well summed up as follows:

The administrative branch of the state government has taken over completely certain functions, which because of their nature cannot be practicably exercised by the county . . . , freedom of action by the county has been curtailed in various ways: by statutory prohibitions and limitations, by making county officers agents of the state, by state participation in the appointment or removal of county officers, by establishing machinery for the supervision, control and inspection of county offices by the state officials, by providing means of cooperation between state and county officers, etc. The methods by which the state has invaded the county are so various and diverse and in specific instances are so intermingled that generalizations and classifications are well-nigh impossible.<sup>28</sup>

Nevertheless, the subordination of the county in Mississippi to state control is more apparent in the legislative and judicial than in the administrative sphere.

21 By the term "administration" is meant primarily the Governor and the subordinate executive and administrative agencies and offices of the State.

22 Constitution of Mississippi, Secs. 116, 123. 23 Ibid., Sec. 139.

24 Mississippi Code, 1942, Sec. 3975.

25 Constitution of Mississippi, Sec. 103. 26 Ibid., Sec. 125.

27 The Mississippi Code is crowded with sections dealing with these agencies and their relation to the county.

28 Institute for Governmental Research of the Brookings Institution, *op. cit.*, p. 628.

Practice demonstrates that there is scarcely a single administrative agency of the State which exercises any appreciable supervision or guidance over the county and its functions, unless it be the State Tax Commission and the State Auditor of Public Accounts. This almost total lack of effective administrative supervision of the county by the State lies at the root of much of the backwardness and extravagance of county government and administration in Mississippi.

### Judicial Control of the County

From the fact that counties are generally acknowledged to be subject to the power of the state legislature except where that power is limited by constitutional provisions, and from the further generally accepted doctrine that the fundamental function and purpose of courts is to interpret and apply the law in deciding disputes properly brought before them, it follows logically that the fundamental principles pertaining to state and county relations in general, and to such questions as the legal and constitutional rights and duties of the county and its officers in particular are often determined in the final analysis by judicial interpretation. The court reports of every state are crowded with decisions in which the state courts have interpreted legal and constitutional provisions pertaining to the county. In this respect, the State of Mississippi is no exception.<sup>29</sup>

Furthermore, judicial control over the county and its officers may be exercised by specific types of actions. "If the court finds that an officer fails or refuses to perform a ministerial duty imposed upon him by law, a writ of mandamus may be issued to compel the performance of the duty. Injunctions may be issued in equity cases to restrain action. Persons held in custody without proper cause may be released by writ of habeas corpus . . . . It is . . . a general rule that courts will not interfere with the discretionary acts of county officers 'except to reach and correct an arbitrary or capricious abuse of discretion.' "<sup>30</sup>

The general rules just stated also find application in Mississippi. The Constitution states that "all public officers, for wilful neglect of duty or misdemeanor in office, shall be liable to presentment or indictment by a grand jury; and, upon conviction, shall be removed from office, and otherwise punished as may be prescribed by law."<sup>31</sup> Under this provision county officials can be removed by the courts; and, in fact, the penalty of removal is mandatory upon conviction according to the interpretation of this provision by the courts.<sup>32</sup>

The Constitution also provides that "private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use, except on due compensation being first made to the owner thereof, in a manner to be prescribed by law; and whenever an attempt is made to take private property for a use alleged to be public, the question whether the contemplated use be public shall be a judicial question, and, as such, determined without regard to legislative assertion that the use is public."<sup>33</sup> In numerous cases arising under this provision, the courts have ruled on questions as to the public character of action taken by counties and the extent to which the county is liable to injured parties.<sup>34</sup>

There are many legal provisions by which county officials are made amenable to the courts. For example, all county officers are by law subject to trial for wilful failure to perform any of their lawful duties, and upon conviction to fine or imprisonment or both.<sup>35</sup> In like manner, all county peace officers, such as judge, justice of the peace, constable, members of the board of supervisors, sheriff, coroner, etc., for wilful failure to return offenders are subject to trial, and upon conviction to fine and removal from office, in the discretion of the court.<sup>36</sup> Consequently, pursuant to such legal provisions as these, county officials are subject to considerable judicial control when the cases are properly brought.<sup>37</sup>

The courts of the State are empowered to punish for contempt of the court while sitting, such punishment not to exceed a fine of one hundred dollars for each offense, or imprisonment for not exceeding thirty days. Of special interest is the provision that "if any witness refuse to be sworn or to give evidence, or if any officer or person refuse to obey or perform any rules, order, or judgment of the court, such

29 See, for example, *Miss. State Board of Health v. Matthews*, 113 Miss. 510 (1916); *Gober v. Phillips*, 151 Miss. 255 (1928); *Ivey v. State*, 154 Miss. 60 (1929); and many others.

30 *Fairlie and Kneier, op. cit.*, pp. 80, 87.

31 *Constitution of Mississippi*, Sec. 175. 32 *Shattuck v. State*, 51 Miss. 575 (1875).

33 *Constitution of Mississippi*, Sec. 17.

34 For example, see *Raney v. Hinds Co.*, 78 Miss. 308 (1900); *Raney v. County*, 79 Miss. 238 (1901); *Covington Co. v. Watta*, 120 Miss. 428 (1919); *Morris v. Covington County*, 118 Miss. 875 (1918).

35 *Mississippi Code*, 1942, Sec. 2297. 36 *Ibid.*, Sec. 2297.

37 For similar provisions see *Miss. Code*, 1942, Secs. 2299-2313.

court shall have power to fine and imprison such officer or person until he shall give evidence, or until the rule, order, or judgment shall be complied with."<sup>38</sup>

It is also provided that the courts may issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, supersedeas, and attachments, and grant injunctions, and all other remedial writs.<sup>39</sup> Thus the courts, armed by law with power to issue orders and rules and to hold and punish for contempt any person or officer disobeying such order of the court, are equipped to exert considerable control over the county and its officers in cases where the exercise of such power is appropriate.

More specifically, the laws of the State provide for court action in the nature of a quo warranto in the name of the State against any person offending in a number of stated instances among which are the instances of a person unlawfully holding or exercising the functions of any public office, and of any public officer doing, or allowing to be done, or failing to do any act, the doing or omission of which works forfeiture of office.<sup>40</sup> The courts have interpreted this provision as being proper to test the validity of the creation of a county,<sup>41</sup> and that quo warranto proceedings against an alleged county officer should be filed in the circuit court of the county where the duties of the office are performed.<sup>42</sup>

The writ of mandamus is entrusted by law to the circuit court as a method of compelling action. "On petition of the state, by its attorney-general or a district attorney, in any matter affecting the public interest, or on the petition of any private person who is interested, the writ of mandamus shall be issued by the circuit court, commanding any inferior tribunal, . . . board, officer, or person to do or not to do an act, the performance or omission of which, the law specially enjoins as a duty resulting from an office, trust, or station, where there is not a plain, adequate, and speedy remedy in the ordinary course of law."<sup>43</sup>

The meaning and proper application of this provision has been interpreted by the court in numerous cases, and there appears to be no doubt that, through mandamus proceedings properly brought, the courts of the State may exercise extensive control over the county and its officers.<sup>44</sup> The same legal provisions pertaining to the writ of mandamus also apply to the writ of prohibition, where the nature of the remedy will allow.<sup>45</sup> The courts have held, however, that the writ of prohibition is an extraordinary writ and is proper only in extreme cases, and will not lie if complete remedy lies by appeal, certiorari, mandamus, or otherwise.<sup>46</sup>

The courts of Mississippi are empowered by law to issue writs of injunction in many instances affecting the county and its officers. It is provided that "the chancery court shall have jurisdiction of suits by one or more taxpayers in any county, city, town, or village to restrain the collection of taxes levied or attempted to be collected without authority of law."<sup>47</sup> This provision has been interpreted as applicable only after the taxpayer has exhausted his legal remedy before the circuit court;<sup>48</sup> but when properly brought a petition to enjoin a tax levied by the board of supervisors in a matter over which it had no jurisdiction will be granted by the chancery court.<sup>49</sup> The court has ruled, however, that under the provision quoted above a proceeding to assess property for taxation is not an attempt to collect the tax, and that, therefore, the court will not enjoin the assessment of taxes.<sup>50</sup>

It is required by law that the party seeking an injunction against the collection of taxes by the county shall enter into bond payable to the State.<sup>51</sup> The county, however, is not required to give bond to obtain an injunction.<sup>52</sup> Furthermore, evidence of a complainant's equity is required before the court issues an injunction.<sup>53</sup> This provision has been interpreted by the courts to apply where the injunction is sought either by or against the county.<sup>54</sup> On the other hand, the provision does not warrant issuing a writ of injunction upon petition by justices of the peace and members of the board of supervisors to prevent an election to form a new county because they have no right to complain until directly affected.<sup>55</sup> The court has also held that criminal prosecutions which may result in fines and costs cannot be enjoined,<sup>56</sup> nor may the chancery court enjoin prosecution by the county of an appeal from tax assessment.<sup>57</sup>

The law also provides that "the writ of habeas corpus shall extend to all cases of illegal confinement or detention by which any person is deprived of his liberty,

38- Mississippi Code, 1942, Sec. 1656. 39 Ibid., Sec. 1657. 40i Ibid., Sec. 1120.

41 State v. Jackson, 119 Miss. 727 (1919).

42 State v. Anderson, 133 Miss. 533 (1923).

43 Mississippi Code, 1942, Sec. 1109.

44 See, Hebron Bank v. Lawrence Co., 109 Miss. 397 (1915); Honea v. Monroe Co., 63 Miss. 171 (1885); Klein v. Smith Co., 54 Miss. 258 (1876); DeSoto Co. v. Dean, 120 Miss. 327(1900); et al.

45 Mississippi Code, 1942, Sec. 1119.

46 State v. Bd. of Supervisors of Coahoma Co., 91 Miss. 582 (1908); Crittenden v. Booneville, 92 Miss. 277 (1909).

47 Mississippi Code, 1942, Sec. 1340. 48 Anderson v. Ingersoll, 62 Miss. 73 (1884).

49 Browning v. Matthews, 73. Miss. 343 (1895). 50 Railroad Company v. Adams, 73

51 Mississippi Code, 1942, Sec. 1341. Miss. 648 (1895).

52 Ibid., Sec. 1339. 53 Ibid., Sec. 1335. 54 Wall v. Harris, 90 Miss. 67(1908);

55 Conner v. Gray, 88 Miss. 489 (1907) Whitefort v. Homochitto Lumber Company,

56 Claiborne County v. Owen, 100 Miss. 462(1912). 130 Miss. 14 (1922).

57 Edward Hines Trustees v. Knox, 144 Miss. 560 (1926).

or by which the rightful custody of any person is withheld from the person entitled thereto, except in the cases expressly excepted."<sup>58</sup> Also it is provided that habeas corpus may not cause the discharge of any person convicted or charged with an offense in another state subject to extradition under the Constitution of the United States, nor of any person imprisoned under lawful judgment.<sup>59</sup>

It is made legally obligatory upon the sheriff or other persons upon whom a writ of habeas corpus is served to comply with its provisions and to produce the person held in custody before the court and to make return or answer to the writ; and failure to comply with the terms of the writ is punishable under the law.<sup>60</sup> The sheriff is required by law to attend the trial of a habeas corpus in his county and to keep order and execute orders of the court.<sup>61</sup>

From the foregoing illustrative legal provisions, it is apparent that the State is able through the courts to exercise at least a modicum of control over the county and its officers, although that power is subject to limitations and conditions as stipulated in the law and as interpreted by the courts.

#### Evaluation of Legal Control of the County

Administrative control over the county in Mississippi has lagged behind the growing need for such control. Principal reliance for state control over the county is still upon the traditional type of constitutional and statutory provisions enforceable by the courts. This lack of effective state administrative control over the county is one of the barriers that stand in the way of the development of a more efficient system of county government in the State. Administrative supervision and control has many advantages over legislative controls. It possesses greater flexibility than is obtainable under the traditional methods. Legislative control usually is effective only when individual property interests are sufficiently threatened by official action to justify the owner to risk the cost of litigation; and this often leaves those acts of governmental officials that do not involve property rights virtually without effective supervision and control.

Judicial action as the principal sanction of legislative control is slow and costly at best; and few individuals are willing to risk the cost. Furthermore, legislative and judicial control usually operate only when the law is violated. Since most county officials probably do not break the law voluntarily but rather because of ignorance or carelessness, people and government are affected more by inefficient administration of the law than by its infraction. This is a situation with which legislative and constitutional decrees and judicial actions cannot adequately cope.

#### Legal Rights and Obligations of the County

The General Rule. Based on the well established principles that a state in its sovereign capacity is immune from suit in its own courts without its consent, and that the county is merely an instrumentality of the state, created by the state for the more convenient exercise of its powers, the general rule of the immunity of the county from suit, except where such suit is permitted by explicit constitutional or statutory provisions, has usually been adhered to by the courts.<sup>62</sup> The county, however, is not regarded as sovereign as is the state, and thus immune from suit except by its own consent.<sup>63</sup> This has led the courts to enunciate and adhere generally to the doctrine that legal actions may be maintained either by or against the county only by virtue of statutory or constitutional authority, and that the right of the county to sue is much broader than the susceptibility of the county to suit.<sup>64</sup>

Torts. The types of legal actions in which the county is most likely to become involved are actions in tort and breach of contract. Under the general rule stated above, the county has been generally held not liable in tort in the absence of statutory provisions explicitly making it liable.<sup>65</sup> Exceptional instances, however, can be noted, and the courts have in such exceptional cases held the county liable for the negligent invasion of property rights under the common law principle that a landowner is liable for the maintenance of a nuisance on his land to the injury of his neighbor.<sup>66</sup> Furthermore, it appears that the courts in recognition

58 Mississippi Code., 1942, Sec. 2815.

59 Ibid., Sec. 2816.

60 Ibid., Secs. 2828, 2830.

61 Ibid., Sec. 2837.

62 Lancaster, Lane W., op. cit., pp. 94, 95.

63 Fairlie and Kneier, op. cit., pp. 46, 47.

64 Idem.

65 Idem.

66 Idem.

of the obvious justice of a person's cause have in certain cases been rather liberal in their interpretation of county liability to give a remedy for an actual if not legal wrong.<sup>67</sup>

Contracts. The courts of the several states have not generally extended the same degree of immunity of the county for breach of contract as for tort, and the general rule is that counties may be sued for breach of contract even though no statutory provision explicitly makes the county liable.<sup>68</sup> It should not be assumed, however, that the courts will at all times hold the county liable to suit for breach of contract, for they usually insist that it must be an express and not an implied contract which the county has violated; and even then the court regards the facts in each case seriously before determining whether or not the county is liable.<sup>69</sup>

The Rule in Mississippi. The legal status of the county in Mississippi is virtually the same as in other states, and the principles governing the legal rights and obligations of the county generally find application in the courts of this State. Since the Constitution is silent on the subject, the legal rights and duties of the county in Mississippi are determined by statutory law as interpreted and applied by the courts. The law provides that "any county may sue and be sued by its name, and suits against the county shall be instituted in any court having jurisdiction of the amount sitting at the county site; but suit shall not be brought by the county without the authority of the board of supervisors, except as otherwise provided by law."<sup>70</sup>

This provision has been subjected to extensive interpretation by the courts; and it has been held that the county is immune from liability to the same extent the State is, and unless the statutes authorize a suit the county cannot be held liable.<sup>71</sup> The courts have also held that public property of a county cannot be sold under execution against a county.<sup>72</sup> Furthermore, authority to bring suit against the county does not necessarily carry with it the means of enforcing a judgment; and, if a judgment has been rendered against the county and there are no funds available from which the county can pay the judgment nor power to levy a tax to raise the funds, the payment of the judgment must be provided for by legislation.<sup>73</sup>

According to the courts, a general grant of authority to sue a governmental subdivision or agency such as a county does not create any liability, and suit may be maintained only for such liability as is authorized by statute, either expressly or by necessary implication.<sup>74</sup> Thus, it appears to be the view of the courts that a general grant of power and liability to sue and be sued is not sufficient to make the county liable without more explicit statutory provisions.

The courts of Mississippi have held the county liable to suit for tort and breach of contract under the following statutory provision:

A person having a just claim against any county shall first present the same to the board of supervisors for allowance; and, if the board shall refuse to allow it, may appeal from the judgment of the board to the circuit court, or may bring suit against the county; and, in either case, if such person recover judgment, the board of supervisors shall allow the same, and a warrant shall be issued therefor.<sup>75</sup>

This provision has been held by the courts to apply to all claims against the county whether based on torts or contracts,<sup>76</sup> and in numerous cases the courts have ruled that proper presentation of the claim and rejection by the board of supervisors is a necessary prerequisite to suit.<sup>77</sup> Furthermore, the county is not liable for the tortious acts of its agents who are appointed and their duties defined by law,<sup>78</sup> nor is it required that rejection of the claim be recorded on the minutes of the board.<sup>79</sup>

67 Idem. 68 Ibid., p. 50.

69 Idem.

70 Mississippi Code, 1942, Sec. 2955.

72 Idem.

71 Grenada v. Grenada County, 115 Miss. 831 (1917).

73 Crenshaw v. Panola County, 115 Miss. 891 (1917).

74 Redditt v. Wall, 99 Miss. 493 (1912); Simpson Co. v. Kelly, 175 Miss. 596 (1936).

75 Mississippi Code, 1942, Sec. 2932.

76 Davis v. Lamar, 107 Miss. 827 (1914).

77 Lawrence Co. v. Brookhaven, 51 Miss. 68 (1875); Polk v. Tunica Co., 52 Miss. 422 (1876); Covington Co. v. Morris, 122 Miss. 495 (1920).

78 Clay County v. Chickasaw County, 76 Miss. 418 (1898).

79 Harrison County v. Marione, 110 Miss. 592 (1915).

Ample statutory provision has been made, therefore, for bringing suit against the county, with the extent of liability of the county to be determined by specific statutory provisions as interpreted by the courts in the cases as they arise. The determination of what constitutes a "just" claim against the county is apparently left to the discretion of the board of supervisors in the first instance and to the determination of the court in the second instance.

The courts have also entertained suits properly brought against the county for taking or damaging private property in violation of Section 17 of the Constitution, restricting the power of eminent domain of the State and its political subdivisions. Pursuant to this constitutional provision the courts have held the county liable to the owner of land damaged by water due to improper construction of a public causeway by the county.<sup>80</sup> However, the county was not liable under this section for the negligent or tortious acts of a road overseer.<sup>81</sup> The county was held liable under this section where the board of supervisors approved plans and specifications and accepted work for the negligent construction of a road bed.<sup>82</sup> Also, adjoining property owners have been held to be entitled to compensation where the county vacated roads, thus depriving them of access to their property.<sup>83</sup>

#### Concluding Remarks

The frame of reference within which consideration of the legal nature of the county should be cast is the constitutional and statutory channels through which the state and county have their relations. This is peculiarly true in Mississippi where the principal means of state control over the county consist of legislative enactments and judicial pronouncements. For this reason, the first portion of this article is devoted to a consideration of these legal and judicial avenues of control.

Viewed in this light, the legal rights and obligations of the county and the way in which the county fits into the general scheme of government in the State appear as inseparable concepts, the one being virtually unintelligible without the other. Administrative mechanisms and procedures, vital and important as they are to the ultimate consummation of public purpose and policy, are more correctly viewed as an important aspect rather than a basic determinant of the legal status of the county. It could hardly be otherwise in systems such as ours where the Anglo-American principle of the Rule of Law prevails.

80 Rainey v. Hinds Co., 78 Miss. 308 (1900); Tishomingo Co. v. McConville, 139 Miss. 589 (1925).

81 Rainey v. Hinds Co., 79 Miss. 238 (1901).

82 Covington Co. v. Watts, 120 Miss. 428 (1919).

83 Morris v. Covington Co., 118 Miss. 875 (1918); Jackson v. Monroe Co., 124 Miss. 264 (1920).

## THE TECHNICAL AND THE LIBERAL:--THE "LAND-GRANT" EISENHOWER SPEAKS

(NOTE: Shortly after World War II Milton Eisenhower became the president of Kansas State College. On October 5, 1950 he was installed as the new president of Pennsylvania State College. By now he might well be called the "Land-Grant" Eisenhower, and his experiences as a land-grant president should be worth our consideration. The following excerpt is from the Sunday magazine of the New York Times, October 1, 1950. In a lengthy article, Kenneth S. Davis describes the Eisenhower "policy," and it is felt that the ideas of this land-grant president on the subject of the social sciences and the liberal arts in practical education are well worth our consideration.--J.K.B.)

When Milton Eisenhower came back to Kansas State, he . . . had ideas about the kind of education a land-grant college like Kansas State (or Penn State) ought to develop. He had had plenty of experience in Washington with the end-products of highly specialized technical training, and he had learned to equate the petty bureaucratic mind with the overspecialized mind. He had repeatedly been exasperated by supposedly educated men whose opinions were only reflections of their narrow vocational interests, and who were incapable of thinking in terms of any discipline but their own, and he spoke with feeling about the "failure of disagreeing parties to consider objectively the same set of relevant facts and then to reason from (them) toward an agreeable solution."

In his inaugural address he insisted that the discovery of new knowledge (scientific research) and the widest possible dissemination of it were "vital steps," which he had no intention of slighting at Kansas State. But, by themselves, they were "not enough." A third vital step, and one we had generally failed to take, was the "fostering of judgment." Research and technology, he pointed out, require more and more specialization-- but "sound judgment requires more and more integration." How to get the two approaches together in a single program was his great problem as college president.

"What a talent we've demonstrated for external organization!" he remarked recently. But we're desperately afraid of what we've done, because we're aware of a failure in what might be called internal organization -- the organization of our own minds, personalities and moral characters.

"Obviously our educational programs have focused too much on environmental factors, and not enough on men themselves. It is the felt need to develop inner resources to match our external efficiency which sparks the revolution now taking place in higher education."

And he went on to say that, in this revolution, the land-grant colleges have perhaps the most vital roles to play -- "precisely because they've contributed so hugely to our technological progress, are committed to popular education, and are now so earnestly engaged in the searching of their own souls." Being the kind of schools they are, "none of them can retreat into the ivory-tower medieval scholasticism which some modern educators seem to espouse." He believes that it is in the land-grant colleges that the needed fusion of "technical" and "liberal" education for democratic living in a world community is most likely to be achieved.

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### NEXT MONTH:

"The T.V.A. and the Land-Grant College," by L. A. Olsen, Contact Officer Mississippi State College--T.V.A.

## THE MECHANICAL COURSE

### *The Beginnings of Engineering at Mississippi A. & M. College*

by

JOHN K. BETTERTSWORTH

When Mississippi A. & M. College was christened, its mechanical feature was listed last in the title. During the 1880's mechanics remained not only last in name but also last in fact— or rather almost non-existent in the school curriculum. General Lee's first report to the legislature in 1883 confessed that the energies of the college were "at present" centered on agriculture. Pointing out that the funds available were scant, certainly not enough to build and equip wood and iron shops and other mechanical properties, Lee described the stand of the college administration as favoring only so much mechanical training as might be useful to a farmer.<sup>1</sup>

The advocates of mechanical education would not be disappointed. In 1883 Lee admitted that pressure was growing for an engineering course, particularly from the Sea Coast counties, who wished their boys "to become familiar with what is required in the trades."<sup>2</sup> There was also some concern on the part of the faculty with mechanical work. Here the department of mathematics, which nurtured whatever passed as engineering courses in the early years, was active. From the start, the professor of mathematics was also the professor of engineering, even if, as was usually the case, the said professor was likewise the military commandant. The first catalogue limited the work offered to mechanics and surveying, which were apparently given short shrift, the former course receiving two quarters and the latter what time was not consumed in theoretical work in the one quarter devoted to trigonometry and surveying.<sup>3</sup> Mechanical drawing was also included in the curriculum from the beginning as a half-year course in the junior year. Adolph Zucker, the college architect, was apparently the first instructor in this work, although no instructor is listed in the catalogue before 1883. For years the department was poorly equipped, but Lee does not appear to have asked the legislature for funds before 1889.<sup>4</sup>

During the second year, W. T. J. Sullivan, who had previously served as principal of the preparatory department, assumed charge of "Mathematics and Engineering," and immediately the new department head set about trying to strengthen the mechanical course. In October, 1882, Sullivan wrote to Lee asking for funds to obtain equipment for engineering work, only to receive a negative reply in which the president pointed out that the mechanical division could not be developed until the legislature provided sufficient funds, an eventuality which Lee admitted was quite distant.<sup>5</sup> Whether the neglect of the engineering curriculum had anything to do with the faculty explosion which followed in November, 1882, in which Sullivan joined the disgruntled and shook the college dust from his feet, is problematical. Certainly Sullivan's siding with the faction that resented the practical bias of the college might have been motivated by the fact that the institution did not have the brand of practical bias he desired, with the result that he found himself manning the barricades with the English professor, who also disliked the curriculum, though obviously for a different reason.

Sullivan's successor, J. M. Barrow, refurbished the surveying course and labelled it Civil Engineering, although the catalogue admitted that this was "a limited course."<sup>6</sup> Actually, little progress was made in the next several years, and whatever hopes might have existed were probably crushed by the legislature with its steadily diminishing appropriations. Even the prospect of obtaining an engineering officer from the Navy under federal auspices did not move the legislature to appropriate money to erect shops and supply machinery.<sup>7</sup> Although Lee had never been very enthusiastic over the "mechanical feature," his reports of 1885 and 1887 show that he was willing to take the step toward creating an engineering department, if the legislature financially so willed. As yet, it did not.<sup>8</sup>

By 1889 Lee had become more insistent with the legislature, actually going to the trouble of quoting provisions of the Land Grant Act and the state law of 1878 relative to mechanical training. The President estimated that \$18,000 would be sufficient to erect and equip the necessary buildings for wood and iron shops, these estimates being based on the cost of such work in Alabama. There would be only a negligible increase in the cost of personnel, Lee pointed out. "The only change would be to have two parallel and equivalent courses for agriculture and the mechanical arts, adding mainly more mathematics for the latter."<sup>9</sup> Although the legislature still did not act, Professor B. M. Walker, who became head of the mathematics department in 1888, had been endeavoring with the scant resources he had to provide some of the theoretical training necessary for engineers. The catalogue for 1889-1890 describes a full year's work in the

1. Biennial Report, 1883, 8.

2. Ibid., 8.

3. Catalogue, 1880-1881, 13, 22.

4. Biennial Report, 1888-1889, 13.

5. Lee to W. T. J. Sullivan, October 31, November 3, 1882, President's Letter Book.

6. Catalogue, 1882-1883, 31.

7. Biennial Report, 1886-1887, 9.

8. Biennial Reports, 1884-1885, 13; 1886-1887, 9.

9. Biennial Report, 1888-1889, 12-13.

junior year devoted to theoretical and practical work in surveying, together with analytical geometry and mechanics, while approximately half the senior year was devoted to civil engineering, with special attention to the "adjustment of mathematical instruments, strength of materials, roof and bridge trusses, railway curves excavations and embankments, suggestions as to field work and location projects, and track problems."<sup>10</sup>

In 1891 the trustees took matters into their own hands and created a mechanical department, diverting \$2,250 of the legislative appropriation for this purpose.<sup>11</sup> Arrangements were made to purchase an engine and a boiler, to erect a building for the mechanical department, and to equip the building with "machinery, benches, and tools, for instruction in wood-work in all its subdivisions."<sup>12</sup> Meanwhile, forge shop and foundry work would have to await legislative funds.

During the spring of 1891 Lee was in correspondence with a number of prospective heads for the new department. In May, the President offered the chair to Harry Gwinner, whom the Board employed in June as "Superintendent of the Mechanical Department and Instructor in Drawing," with the understanding that Gwinner should spend the interim before school opened in preparing himself for his work.<sup>13</sup> In July, Lee directed Gwinner to inspect a manual training school in St. Louis operated by Professor H. M. Woodward and to visit the mechanical department at Purdue University. These visits were mainly to be for the purpose of learning how to equip the department at Mississippi A. and M. College. While on the trip Gwinner was also to seek two "young men" as assistants for his department.<sup>14</sup>

In their report to the legislature in 1891 Lee called for further funds and undertook to justify what had been done to date. "In starting this mechanical work," wrote Lee, "it is not intended in any way to lessen our agricultural bias, which has made the College what it is." In fact so far no full course leading to a degree in mechanical arts was possible because of the lack of funds. Nevertheless, the college had started the new academic year of 1891-92 with over two hundred students being trained in "carpentry, pattern making, wood turning, etc." The great lack, he pointed out, was in equipment for metal work.<sup>15</sup>

Lee asked the legislature of 1892 for \$10,000 to complete the organization of "the mechanical feature" and got it.<sup>16</sup> Consequently, during the spring of that year the organization of the department of mechanical arts went on apace. Lee corresponded freely with the members of the board during this period and kept in constant touch with the executive committee. In April the latter approved a plan to enlarge the new mechanical building by adding a second story.<sup>17</sup> Meanwhile, as early as March, 1891, the faculty had begun working on the new curriculum,<sup>18</sup> and in November, Lee had told the legislature of the results of this planning. The agricultural and mechanical courses would not diverge before the end of the freshman or sophomore year. The theory of instruction to be used would be "based on educational methods solely." As Lee explained it,

The theory of instruction in this new adjunct will be based on educational methods solely. A definite series of graded exercises or lessons, from simple to more difficult, involving the principles underlying the use of ordinary tools, and machines and material used in practice in the various steps of carpentry and iron work, is now being given by competent instructors. All shop work will be disciplinary, the students will be taught the use of tools and machines, and having learned one lesson or principle, will proceed to learn another, rather than attempt to make articles of commercial value, which would require too much time, and be too restrictive for educational purposes. The effort will be made, to cover all the essential principles, in the various Mechanic Arts, and acquire fair skill of hand and eye, and develop fully the observing and perceptive faculties of the mind. No attempt will be made to teach any of the trades, but to teach the principles and processes underlying them. The work done by students as they pass from one principle to another, will necessarily be imperfect and of no commercial value. The instruction will be for education, not profit. It is intended to develop and draw out the natural tastes and aptitudes, during the formative period of scholarship, to aid in the selection of vocations and keep them in sympathy with labor. To show that education will enable labor and greatly add to its pecuniary value and pleasure. A student going through the course can select any trade and in a very short time get wages beyond those of a journeyman, and aspire to a foremanship or superintendency of manufacturing enterprises. For besides acquiring skill, they understand the principles underlying the trades.<sup>19</sup>

The revised curriculum was not completed until April, 1892.<sup>20</sup> By this time any effort to maintain uniformity in the freshman and sophomore years seems to have been completely abandoned. In the freshman year horticulture gave way to the elements of mechanism, while workshop methods, botany and agriculture yielded to drawing. In the sophomore year agriculture and zoology were replaced by drawing and descriptive geometry. In the junior year entomology and horticulture were dropped and in their place were calculus, analytical geometry, electricity and magnetism, and metallurgy, while the time devoted to chemistry was curtailed. In the senior year geology, agriculture, veterinary science, botany, and chemistry were dropped, together with civil engineering (which was mostly a farmer's course as it was taught then) and in their places were substituted drawing, analytical mechanics, graphical statics, solid geometry, strength of materials, steam boilers, steam engines, machine drawing, machine designing,

10. Catalogue, 1889-90, 49.

11. Minutes of the Board, January 19, February 14, 1891.

12. Catalogue, 1890-91, 42.

13. Lee to Gwinner, May 30, 1891, President's Letter Book.

14. Lee to Gwinner, July 6, 1891, President's Letter Book.

15. Biennial Report, 1890-1891, 2, 8, 9, 15.

16. Mississippi, Laws, 1892, 11-12.

17. Minutes of the Board, April 20, 1892.

18. Minutes of the Faculty, March 9, 1891.

19. Biennial Report, 1890-1891, 8, 9.

20. Minutes of the Faculty, April 4, 1892.

and mechanical engineering. Other courses remained practically identical in the two curricula. One of the chief points of divergence lay in the afternoon work, which for the agricultural students was mainly laboratory and work in the fields and gardens, while for engineers it took the form of practical work in carpentry, pattern-making, moulding, blacksmithing, and machine work, or other laboratory exercises. Both groups were to take "shop work" as freshmen. However, in the fall of 1892 field work for mechanical students and shop work for agricultural students were made optional.<sup>21</sup> Although collateral reading and the preparation of papers and addresses in connection with English courses was supposed to be the same for the two courses of study, it appears that the agricultural students actually had more time set aside for these duties.<sup>22</sup> A year later a course in Roads and Railroads was placed in both curricula for seniors.<sup>23</sup>

There is no doubt that Lee entered upon the experiment in mechanical training with some misgivings. He seems to have advocated the new course only because of outside pressure. Nevertheless, in his requests to the legislature he was careful not to neglect the mechanical feature. He had, moreover, put the whole thing up to the legislative body as a take-it-or-leave-it matter. He remembered that 90% of the people of the state were farmers, and their interests were naturally uppermost in his mind. However, his devotion to the Henry Grady school of thought, which advocated industrialization of the South, necessitated that he do nothing to hamper the development of the mechanical feature at the college. Speaking to the convention of agricultural college and experiment station authorities in 1892, Lee drew considerable applause by repeating a story about a newly-elected Southern agricultural and mechanical college president who had made the remark, "I am going to establish a department of mechanic arts and a department of agriculture, and I shall endeavor to direct our institution so it shall be entirely in sympathy with agriculture."<sup>24</sup>

One fear of the agriculturists at the college was that every farmer's son would wish to become a mechanic. In November, 1892, Lee admitted that about one-half the student body went over to the new course at first, "but I find that they are now coming back to the agricultural courses in order to earn the money paid for labor on the farm."<sup>25</sup> What Lee meant here was that shop work was not paid for at the college as was field work, the assumption being that shop work was "Purely educational."<sup>26</sup> Actually there were only a very small number of requests for transfer from one course to the other recorded in the faculty minutes.

Even though a choice in favor of the mechanical curriculum was occasioned by a "belly blow" in the form of loss of board money, students continued to flock into the new course in larger numbers than the college could accommodate. In November, 1893, Lee told the legislature that the students (120 for that session) who took shop work had already exceeded the capacity of the shops. Also, with only twelve forges available, there was a class of seventeen students who wanted metal work but were unable to get it. Actually, the threat of mechanical training seems to have been more potential than real, for the limited facilities placed a ceiling on enrollment. In fact, all told the mechanical course could not have had more than 93 students and twenty of these were taking Agricultural carpentry. This was hardly a hegira from the furrows.<sup>27</sup> Lee himself reported in 1893 that the division between agricultural and mechanical students was very nearly equal.<sup>28</sup>

The Board had meanwhile carefully observed the fortunes of the new mechanical course. In July, 1893, it had appointed a committee to "investigate." This group, after witnessing the work in wood-turning, carpentry, and drawing, reported that the progress of the students was excellent, especially in drawing. However, equipment in drawing was inadequate, and action was recommended to remedy this condition.<sup>29</sup>

Meanwhile, a clamor had also arisen for additional courses, particularly in electricity; and we find Lee asking the legislature in his report of 1893 for \$10,000 to electrify both the campus and the engineering course. Lee felt that it was "important that the boys of Mississippi be instructed in an electrical laboratory, to fit them for the industrial pursuits now just ahead." At the same time he pointed out that electrification of the campus buildings would remove a serious fire hazard caused by "the use of kerosine lamps by careless students."<sup>30</sup>

Never one to shy away from a new idea, Lee steadfastly drummed away at the legislature during the next few years for money to set up an electrical department. "Every State," he wrote in 1896, "is establishing schools and laboratories for the instruction of its youth, so they can keep up and get employment in all industrial work....Mississippi boys are going out of the State to get this instruction....Five gentlemen are now applying for this instruction at the College. Many students are applying for it. There is no laboratory or equipment for this instruction in Mississippi."<sup>31</sup> Two years later the campus and the curriculum were as dark as ever, but Lee refused to hold his peace. "Two years ago," he reminded the lawmakers, "I urged the Legislature as to the importance of this matter, since that time almost every village and town in the State has

21. Minutes of the Faculty, September 22, 1892.

22. Catalogue, 1891-1892, 28-31.

23. Catalogue, 1892-1893, 27-30.

24. I.A.A.C. & E.S., Proceedings, 1892, 15-19.

25. Ibid., 55-56.

26. Biennial Report, 1892-1893, 3-4.

27. Biennial Report, 1892-1893, 50.

28. Ibid., 3-4.

29. Minutes of the Board, July 21, 1893.

30. Biennial Report, 1892-1893, 10.

31. Biennial Report, 1894-1895, 8.

been lighted by electricity, and the work has been done by men imported from the North and adjoining States."<sup>32</sup>

In 1894 Gwinner had resigned and was succeeded by A. J. Wiechardt, a mechanical engineer. Wiechardt lost no time in attempting to promote the electrical course. He found it "passing strange" that there was no electrical training in Mississippi.<sup>33</sup> Finally, in 1897, the departmental name became "Mechanic Arts and Electricity," and provision was made by the faculty for three terms of instruction for seniors in the electrical field.<sup>34</sup> Wiechardt pointed out, however, that these changes were made in the course of study and department name to make it "more explanatory of the work we should undertake, and which we hope to accomplish with the aid of adequate facilities to be provided for laboratory instruction in the very important subject of electricity."<sup>35</sup> During the same year, the board, turning to the open sesame of the fertilizer fund, took things into its own hands and ordered the building of an electrical plant and laboratory, the completion of which took place during the summer of 1898.<sup>36</sup> Meanwhile, Wiechardt had visited Tulane during the spring of 1898 to inspect the electrical apparatus there.<sup>37</sup>

Wiechardt did not limit his enterprise to electricity. Soon after his arrival he undertook a complete revision of his own departmental teaching schedule in order to make a more thorough use of his limited facilities. Also realizing that as his department expanded, the training offered would become more and more technical and professional, Wiechardt made plans in 1895 to offer a two-year "Artisan Course" for the "better teaching of the common trades, particularly those of building."<sup>38</sup> In June, 1896, the board established this two year course, authorizing the granting of a "certificate" in lieu of a diploma to graduates.<sup>39</sup> There is, however, no record of enrollment in the two-year course during the 1890's.

Although the two-year course seems to have died a-borning, one highly significant step was taken by the school in the late nineties; namely the revision of curricula in order to provide for differentiation between the two main courses at the end of the freshman year. A committee of the faculty began working on the problem in September, 1896.<sup>40</sup> In the session of 1897-1898, the new curriculum went into effect. Under the revision, agriculture, horticulture, and botany which had hitherto been given to the agriculture freshmen returned to the course of study for all freshmen, while all beginning students were to be instructed in workshop methods and drawing was extended for all freshmen by half a term.<sup>41</sup> The student would now have his freshman year to make up his mind with impunity, "after he has had an opportunity of becoming familiar with the elementary parts of both fields." In the next session a further step toward standardizing the lower level course was made, whereby the sophomore year became identical for all students.<sup>42</sup>

Wiechardt appears to have initiated the movement to provide training at the college in textile engineering. In his report of 1895, he reminded the president that while the term "Mechanic Arts" in the organic act establishing the college had often been interpreted solely as "wood and iron work," there was no real reason to exclude any of the other mechanic arts, especially where any of them were of local importance. Recommending the establishment of a course of instruction in "the art of cotton manufacture," Wiechardt felt that "surely Mississippi, with all its great cotton interests, could afford the cost of textile education."<sup>43</sup> General Lee appears to have been deeply impressed with Wiechardt's argument and in the president's 1896 report to the legislature Wiechardt's plea was emphasized.<sup>44</sup> Two years later Lee was more insistent, even appealing now to sectional rivalries, and like the man of industrial vision that he was, he saw an opportunity to tie up his projected electrical course with the scheme:

It is now generally conceded, North and South, that cotton goods can be manufactured cheaper at the South than at the North or abroad. The North is making herculean efforts to overcome this local advantage, in the establishment of Textile Schools to teach skill and, if possible overcome the natural advantages of the South in manufacturing her cotton where it is raised. I urge the establishment of a Textile School at the A. & M. College, with the modern application of electricity directly to each machine, doing away with belting and shafting in cotton machinery so that the coming generations may be fully instructed in the advanced manufacture of cotton goods, so essential in retaining the cotton in the South, to be manufactured, and not allowing it to go North or to Europe, which other sections export cotton goods to the world, when it should be exported from the cotton fields and States of the South. I recommend an appropriation for this purpose.<sup>45</sup>

32. Biennial Report, 1896-1897, 12.

33. Biennial Report, 1894-1895, 30.

34. Catalogue, 1896-1897, 37.

35. Biennial Report, 1896-1897, 31-32.

36. Minutes of the Board, June 7, 1897;

Biennial Report, 1898-1899, 31.

37. Minutes of the Faculty, March 1, 1898.

38. Biennial Report, 1894-1895, 31.

39. Minutes of the Board, June 16, 1886.

40. Minutes of the Faculty, September 14, 19, 1896.

41. Catalogue, 1896-1897, 30.

42. Catalogue, 1897-1898, 25-26.

43. Biennial Report, 1894-1895, 31.

44. Ibid., 8-9.

45. Biennial Report, 1896-1897, 13.

Now clamor for a textile course had begun to arise from many quarters, and soon the press was echoing the cry.<sup>46</sup> In January, 1898, Governor A. J. McLaurin asked the legislature to make a sufficiently large appropriation to permit the creation of a textile department.<sup>47</sup> Again the required funds were withheld, although there was a prolonged debate in the House of Representatives between the die-hards and the champions of industrialization.<sup>48</sup> The cause was not lost, however, for in June, 1899, after former Governor Stone had become president of the college, the board ordered the executive committee to go before the legislature with an appeal not simply for a new department but for a "textile school." With the president's report and the pressure of public opinion to join in the chorus, the legislature yielded at the turn of the century, leaving to President Hardy, who succeeded Stone in 1900, the task of carrying out the project for which Lee and Wiechardt had fought in the nineties.<sup>49</sup>

Meanwhile, the mechanical department of the college had begun to serve not only as an instructional agent in the professional training of students, but also as a practical branch of the college maintenance program. The mechanical arts department had to assume charge of the digging of a new well for the college, together with the piping of water to the various buildings on the campus. Next the department was given the responsibility for campus fire protection. When electrical training was finally added to the curriculum and an electric lighting plant completed in 1898, the maintenance of the college lighting system devolved upon the department. Furthermore it was Professor Wiechardt who first raised his voice in favor of steam power and a central heating system for the campus.<sup>50</sup> All of this served a very practical objective so far as the college itself was concerned, for it gave practical experience to the students who were called upon to assist in the campus maintenance work.

In 1895 the first class in mechanical arts was graduated. It consisted of fifteen of the thirty-seven members of the class. Already postgraduate work had been begun, with one student enrolled in the session of 1893-1894. By the session of 1895-1896, there were three graduate students. All of these, however, were employed as assistant professors or instructors by the department. Actually, therefore, the graduate work was hardly more than an on-the-ground training program for the instructional staff.<sup>51</sup>

Meanwhile, whatever fears Lee had entertained that the mechanical course would sabotage the agricultural feature of the college must have been dissipated. It does not appear that the mechanical courses proved very much of a real threat to the supremacy of agriculture, certainly not in the late nineties. In 1896-1897 the freshman course in shop work was somewhat crowded, but it must be remembered that many agricultural freshmen took shopwork. Regularly for some years the number of agricultural graduates exceeded those in mechanical arts. The catalogue for 1897-1898 gives the comparative totals for agriculture and mechanical arts respectively as: seniors, 9-7, juniors, 21-3, and sophomores, 28-10.<sup>52</sup> In fact, by this time, a reaction seems to have set in against the mechanical curriculum to such an extent that a faculty committee was appointed to suggest "means by which the interest of the students in the industrial departments of the College may be increased."<sup>53</sup> There is a telltale committee report in the faculty minutes of December 31, 1897 referring to "the problem in Prof. Wiechardt's letter that the number of students taking the Mechl. course is small compared with the other course." Actually, all things considered, the balance seems to have been about what one would have expected at a time when the large majority of the citizenry of the state were still of the farming classes. Beginning in 1900 with the advent of President Hardy and the consequent expansion of engineering training, particularly in the textile field, the mechanical course was to have to face again the embarrassment of a lack not only of equipment for such an ambitious program but also of students interested in it.

46. *Commercial Appeal*, January 27, 1898.  
47. *Mississippi, House Journal*, 1898.  
48. *Commercial Appeal*, January 19, 1898.  
49. *Minutes of the Board*, June 26, 1899;  
*Mississippi, Laws*, 1900.

50. *Biennial Report*, 1896-1897, 32-35; 1898-1899, 30-32.  
51. *Catalogue*, 1893-1894, 3; 1895-1896, 8.  
52. *Catalogue*, 1897-1898, 8-9.  
53. *Minutes of the Faculty*, March 3, 1897.

#### Next:

### *"The Tombstone Industry"—The Attack on the Mississippi A. & M. College, 1885-1900*

NOTES  
EXTRACTS AND ABSTRACTS

*Training in International Administration*

A REPORT ON THE INSTITUTE CONDUCTED AT DENVER LAST SUMMER

by

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Research Specialist in Student Affairs  
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The recent outbreak of hostilities in Korea has concentrated greater attention toward a consideration of the weaknesses of the United Nations and the lack of both understanding and a sense of responsibility on the part of member nations in the realm of international administration. The League of Nations did much to create a better understanding of international relationships on the part of its members. The United States, however, missed this experience by not participating as a member of the League of Nations; therefore we have been tremendously handicapped in the role of effective leadership.

Realizing the extreme need for training leaders in international administration and creating a setting for the fuller understanding of the problems of international relations, the University of Denver held an Institute on International Administration from June 21 to July 21, 1950 under the direction of Dr. Albert H. Rosenthal, formerly a U. S. representative with UNESCO, who is Chairman of the Department of Public Administration at Denver. The writer was invited to attend the lecture and seminar sessions.

The Institute was mainly concerned with the following areas: (1) concepts of international administration, (2) administrative problems in the development of the United Nations, (3) administrative problems in the development of the U.N. specialized agencies, (4) administrative problems in the conduct of U.S. international activities, and (5) international administration and U.S. foreign policy. A group of distinguished lecturers were invited to speak and conduct seminars in these five areas. About sixty representatives from various colleges and universities attended the institute. A number of these participated for credit. Others fulfilled all requirements but for non-credit (the Director of the Institute issued certificates to them). The remaining participants attended the lectures upon special invitation.

At the inception of the course Professor Roscoe Martin, Chairman of the Political Science Department of the Maxwell School of Citizenship at Syracuse University, devoted his attention to the application of principles of public administration to international administration. He also discussed the historical development of international administration and considered such major problems as representation, financial support, devices for reporting progress, types of organization, personnel classification and recruiting, financial management, and general services.

Professor James Joyce, of the University of London, discussed in some detail the basic concepts of international administration. He clearly outlined the differences between public and business administration and likewise the differences between national and international administration. He emphasized in the light of recent experience the need for a new type of specialist to deal with modern international problems, a person who should, above all else, be responsible to the international organization only.

Dr. Durward Sandifer, Deputy Under-Secretary in the Division of U.N. Affairs of the U.S. Department of State, portrayed the development of the U.N. from its initial beginnings at Yalta through the meetings at San Francisco. His description of U.S. preparations for participation and leadership in the U.N. revealed the attempts on the part of Secretary of State Cordell Hull adequately to meet the challenge by setting up a Division of Special Research which grew in a short time to a staff of over forty. Ultimately, the department's Office of Special Political Affairs became the Bureau of United Nations Affairs.

Dr. Joseph Johnson, President of Carnegie Endowment for Peace and formerly Professor of History at Williams College, contributed richly from his background as an ex-State Department official by exposing to the light of clearer understanding

some of the problems confronted by State Department officials in formulating U.S. policies. Among these problems are Congressional control of financial appropriations, East-West conflict, information leaks, dissemination of unauthorized statements as to State Department policies, determination of rank of U.S. representatives on U.N. committees and specialized agencies, overloading of personnel and overemphasis upon bilateral approaches.

Consideration of many aspects of international administrative problems was undertaken by the various speakers. The major administrative problems confronting the U.N. at the present time are: (1) coordination of the programs of the various agencies, (2) determination of a fair and practical basis for recruiting personnel, (3) budgeting problems, (4) consideration of tax-exemption privileges for personnel, and (5) the reconciliation of differing national concepts concerning various activities carried on by the individual agencies of the U.N.

Dr. George M. Ingram, Chief of Office of International Administration of the Department of State, discussed in some detail such financial aspects of international administration as salaries, allowances, home leave, rentals, educational grants, pensions, and taxation. He briefly traced the trend toward inter-governmentalism with reference to what he termed the four horsemen: records, timidity, compromise, and national self-interest.

Dr. S. McKee Rosen, Director of the U.S. Bureau of the Budget, furnished a philosophical and at the same time analytical approach to the problems of international administration. At the outset he declared that the peoples of the U.S. and many peoples in other parts of the world are constantly seeking easy answers and panaceas for the solution of world problems. "The building of an International Order requires a multiple attack," he stated. He emphasized rather graphically the need for greater interdepartmental coordination through the use of interdepartmental committees which would better promote the development of and the achievement of consistency in U.S. foreign policy.

Dr. Albert H. Rosenthal expressed the hope that other colleges and universities would carry on similar work in the consideration of problems of international administration. He emphasized the need for the training of men and women for responsibilities in international relations and for educating the world public regarding the activities of the U.N. and its special agencies.

All guest speakers were agreed that many public administration procedures are applicable to U.S. participation in the realm of international affairs and that the United States needed more "know how" for understanding the mechanics of international administration. There also seemed to be general agreement concerning the extreme need for greater coordination on the part of all members in the area of policy-planning and decision-making; in obtaining and holding capable personnel; in improving the reporting function so that "John Q. Public" fully understands what is going on; in improving the research and evaluative channels; in attempting to understand the cultural and environmental climates of the various areas of the world; and in restraining ourselves from airing our family squabbles so obviously before the whole world.

### *Pass Christian, Mississippi's First Resort Town*

By

JULIUS J. HAYDEN, JR.

NOTE: The following is the abstract of a thesis completed by Mr. Hayden in August 1950 in partial fulfillment of requirements for a degree of Master of Science in History at Mississippi State College. Mr. Hayden is now teaching at Perkinson Jr. College.

Iberville explored the Mississippi Gulf Coast in February, 1700, but the charting of the channels and bays was left for Comte Delisle to do the following summer. Pass Christian was long thought to have been named for a Lieutenant Christian L'Adnier of the Iberville expedition but it is more likely than an early settler, Nicholas Christian L'Adnier, actually gave his name to the Pass.

By 1800 the coastal area was sparsely settled. In 1811, after the West Florida Revolution, the American flag was raised at Pass Christian. The village saw the presence of General Wilkinson and eight hundred troops in 1811, and with a British fleet at anchor in the sound, witnessed the beginning of a naval engagement in 1814.

When Mississippi became a state, Pass Christian was included in Hancock

County. In the division of 1841, it came under Harrison County. The legislature granted the first charter to the town in 1838. Before 1900, many revisions were made in the original charter, these occurring in 1848, 1850, 1852, and 1882.

The Roman Catholic church, organized in 1842, is the oldest and the largest denomination. The next church to be organized was the Episcopal, in 1849. In the 1870's, the Presbyterians became established at the Pass. There was also a colored denomination, the First African Baptist Church. No other religious group was organized before 1900.

Few, if any, public schools existed before the Civil War; so education was left mainly to private tutors and churches. The Episcopal church began a girl's school in 1850 and a private boy's military school was opened shortly later, but both expired during the Civil War. In 1866 the Catholic Church opened a girl's school, which was combined with a boy's school to become St. Joseph's School. Also in 1866 the Christian Brothers opened St. Mary's College for boys, which was forced to close in 1875. The Pass Christian Institute grew out of the Episcopal pre-war school for girls. It closed in the 1890's. Public schools grew up after the Civil War, providing schooling for both whites and Negroes.

The original settlement developed because of the natural channel, or pass, running close to the shore; so the basic economy of the town was tied to trading and water transport. Inland traders came down the old Red Creek Road to Pass Christian. Water transportation was affected by the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga railroad; and the Red Creek trade declined with the completion of the New Orleans and Meridian railway, to stop completely with the coming of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad.

In the pre-war era Pass Christian became famous as a summer resort and "watering place" to the people of New Orleans and the families of inland planters. Soon the Pass was one of the best known resort spots of the Old South. The oldest Yacht Club in the South originated at Pass Christian during this period. Many large cottages were built on the shore. All of this ended with the Civil War, but a new era began at the end of reconstruction, when northern tourists helped revive the Pass as a resort during the winter months, although there was still a summer tourist season. Several hotels were built to accommodate the visitors. In 1900 this era reached its peak, and by 1910 was declining, as the Florida coast was developed. Pass Christian continues to be a resort town today, but the antebellum period left deeper impressions, which remain in the homes, churches, and way of life at the Pass.

## *Mechanization of Agriculture and Population Changes In The Yazoo-Mississippi Delta, 1880-1950*

by

ERNEST HOOPER TUCKER

NOTE: The following is the summary chapter of a thesis completed by Mr. Tucker in August, 1950 in connection with his work for the M.S. degree in the Department of Sociology and Rural Life. Dr. Harald A. Pedersen was major professor. Mr. Tucker is at present continuing his graduate studies at Mississippi State College.

### Scope of the Study

This study lies partly within the field of demography and partly in the field of sociology. It seeks to determine the trends in the demographic processes of a population and relate these trends to the mechanization of agriculture in the area.

The study is confined to the eleven Yazoo-Mississippi Delta counties. These counties are Bolivar, Coahoma, Humphreys, Issaquena, Leflore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tunica, and Washington. Ten of these counties lie entirely within the Delta. Approximately 10 percent of Tallahatchie County lies in the hill section bordering the Delta. This county was included in the study because it is the opinion of the writer that the county is representative of the Delta in population and type of farming. To ignore the county in a study of this nature

would be to disregard an important part of the Delta.

Trends in the population of the Delta are presented from 1880 to 1950. The study of the relationship between the population groups is limited to the period since mechanization became apparent.

The population studied is limited to the total Delta and county populations. The different population groups are studied as the groups are enumerated in the federal census volumes.

The data necessary for proving and disproving the hypotheses is taken primarily from the United States Censuses from 1880 to 1940. Preliminary census estimates of the population of the Delta in 1950 are also utilized. Where census data is not available, other sources of data have been sought.

#### Summary of Finds

An index of mechanization was constructed and standardized using data for Yazoo-Mississippi Delta counties for 1940. The original index contained five factors. These factors were the number of tractors per 1,000 acres of cropland harvested, the number of trucks per 1,000 acres of cropland harvested, the number of mules per 1,000 acres of cropland harvested, the number of automobiles per 100 farms, and the number of homes using electricity per 100 farms.

In the final index the mules and automobiles were dropped because they contributed little to the measure of mechanization. Thus, the final index by which mechanization was measured and defined consisted of three factors, which are the number of tractors per 1,000 acres of cropland, the number of trucks per 1,000 acres of cropland, and the number of homes using electricity per 100 farms. The average index score for the Delta in 1940 was set at 100.

With the mechanization score of the Delta at 4 in 1920 the rate of growth for the rural population decreased while the total population continued to increase at the same rate as before 1920. In 1930, with the mechanization score at 51, the rural population started a downward trend while the total population leveled off. In 1940 with the mechanization level at 100, the total population increased slightly while the rural population decreased. In 1950, with the index projected on a straight line trend, the mechanization score increased to 261 while the total and rural population decreased. Thus, there seems to be an inverse relationship between population and mechanization of agriculture in the Delta.

The first hypothesis of this study is that the total population of the Delta will decrease as mechanization in agriculture increases. The opposite of this relationship was found in 1940; as mechanization increased the total county populations increased. In 1950 the expected negative relationship was found, however; as mechanization increased the total county populations decreased.

The second hypothesis of this study is that the decrease will be more pronounced in the rural population. This relationship was not found in 1940. In 1940 the rural population increased as mechanization increased. In 1950, the expected negative relationship was found between the rural population and mechanization in agriculture.

The third hypothesis of this study is that as mechanization increases, the farm population will decrease more than any other population group in the Delta. This relationship was not found in 1940. It was found as mechanization increased the farm population increased. The negative relationship was found to exist in 1945, however. It was found that as mechanization in agriculture increased the farm population decreased. Thus, for 1945, the hypothesis that as mechanization increases, the farm population will decrease more than any other population group in the Delta seems to be the true relationship between the farm population and mechanization in agriculture.

The fourth hypothesis of this study is that the potential labor force, the 25 to 44 age group in the rural population, will show a marked decrease as mechanization in agriculture increases. The opposite of this relationship was found in 1940. As mechanization increased the potential farm labor force increased. This hypothesis could not be tested for 1950 because data on the farm population has not been published for the Delta.

The fifth hypothesis of this study is that as mechanization increased, the decrease in population will be most marked in the non-white population. This relationship was not found in the Delta in 1940. It was found that as the farm population, which was 80 percent Negro, increased mechanization in agriculture increased. This hypothesis could not be tested for 1950 as farm population data has not been published.

The sixth hypothesis of this study is that the number of persons employed in the

in the professions, sales and distribution, and service occupations will increase as mechanization advances. This hypothesis could not be tested as labor force data for 1930 is not comparable to the data of 1940.

The seventh hypothesis of this study is that the rural-farm population will show a marked decrease in the number of farm wage laborers and unpaid family workers, as these groups are more directly affected by the progress in mechanization. Neither a marked negative nor a marked positive relationship was found between these groups and mechanization in 1940. This seemed significant as all other groups tested in 1940 showed a marked positive relationship with mechanization in agriculture. Therefore, it seemed necessary to determine the relationship between farm females and mechanization, as this group is more loosely connected with agriculture than any other group. It was found that an inverse relationship existed between this group and mechanization in 1940.

The eighth hypothesis in the study is that mechanization being further advanced in the period following 1940, the effect on population will be more pronounced. This inverse relationship was found to exist between all population groups and mechanization in agriculture after 1940. Therefore, the hypothesis was accepted as the true relationship between population and mechanization of agriculture in the Delta.

When mechanization is measured in terms of the index constructed and used in this analysis, an inverse relationship can be observed between mechanization and population. The inverse relationship is observed to a more marked degree in the period following 1940, when mechanization was progressing at a much more rapid rate. The generalization seems justified that as mechanization in agriculture advances the population directly dependent upon agriculture will decline.

### *Prices and Business Activity, August, 1950*

(FROM MISSISSIPPI STATE BUSINESS RESEARCH AND AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION STUDIES)

The Mississippi State College Business Research Station's index of general business activity for Mississippi showed unusually good conditions during August, according to the September issue of the Mississippi Business Review. At the same time a five percent increase in farm prices for Mississippi was found by the monthly survey conducted by Professors D. W. Parvin and W. E. Christian, of the Department of Agricultural Economics, and published in the September issue of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station's bulletin, Farm Research.

Starting the month at 323 percent of the 1939-1940 average, the business index rose very rapidly until it reached 372 percent at the end of the month. This 49-point rise is one of the steepest ever recorded by the Business Research Station. The unadjusted data collected from all parts of the state indicated that August business activity was 28 percent above that for August 1949. In the sixteen districts of the state, Meridian led with a 38 percent gain over a year ago. The Laurel district gained 33 percent; Memphis, 24; McComb and Greenwood, 19; Hattiesburg and Jackson, 17; Gulfport-Biloxi, 16; Corinth, 14; Pascagoula, 13; Tupelo, 12; Columbus, 10; Natchez, 9; Greenville and Vicksburg, 5; and Clarksdale, about the same as a year ago. It would be a mistake to assume that the Clarksdale district is experiencing a business slump, because the level of business there is about the same as it was last August. On August 31, 1950, the general business index reached 507 percent of the 1939-40 average.

Prices received by Mississippi farmers increased to 297 percent of the August 1909-July 1914 average. Prices received last month were only 5 percent below the all-time high established in December of 1947 and were 20 percent higher than one year ago. Although prices received are only slightly below the all-time high, the parity ratio last month was 115 compared to 110 last month, 101 one year ago, a high of 144 in October 1946. The index of prices received by all farmers in the United States was lower than the index of prices received by Mississippi farmers. The index of prices received by United States farmers was 267 as compared with 263 one month ago and 245 one year ago. The parity ratio for the United States showed no change from one month ago. It now stands at 103. The outlook for farm prices is uncertain at this time. There is undoubtedly considerable inflationary pressure on the entire economy at present and this will perhaps continue for several months. Prices of farm products will probably continue to increase with prices of other commodities unless the government intervenes. There appears to be no prospect for a real shortage of any of the major farm products at present.

## ROUND TABLE HEARS FRANK OWSLEY GIVE FIRST OF GARNER LECTURES

"The Success Pattern of the Old South" was the topic of Dr. Frank Owsley, professor of Southern history at the University of Alabama, in an address to the Social Science Round Table of Mississippi State College, at the first dinner-meeting of the fall season held in the Norris Lake Banquet Room on Monday evening, October 9. The department of history and government in cooperation with the Social Science Research Center sponsored Dr. Owsley's address. Professor Owsley is the author of King Cotton Diplomacy, States Rights in the Confederacy, The Plain People of the Old South, and many other books and articles. This lecture Monday evening was the first of a series of six to be presented during the school year to the Social Science Round Table. The social science departments of the college take turns in being co-sponsors of these lectures, in cooperation with the Social Science Research Center. Dr. Owsley's lecture was also the first of a series to be known as the James W. Garner lectures. The plan is to have two of these each year, one by a historian and one by a political scientist. It is hoped that these lectures may be published. They are named in honor of the late Dr. James W. Garner, who was graduated from Mississippi State in 1892, and who later won fame as a political scientist at the University of Illinois. Dr. Garner's brother, Professor Emeritus Alfred W. Garner of Mississippi State, was present to hear Dr. Owsley's address.

## GRADUATE REGISTRATION IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES CONTINUES TO RISE

Despite registration declines for the college as a whole, graduate enrollment in the various Social Science departments at Mississippi State is increasing. During the fall semester the department of Agricultural Economics has enrolled 34 graduate students either as majors or minors. Education is second with a total of 31 graduate students, 24 of whom are majors. In History there are 16 enrolled, of whom 6 are majors. In General Economics there are 12 graduate students, of whom one is a major. In Sociology and Rural Life there are 3 graduate majors. There are 3 graduate students in Government, 2 of these being majors. Some indication of the increased enrollment in the Graduate School is indicated by the fact that last fall there were only 8 graduate students registered in Agricultural Economics, 9 in History, 13 in Economics, 2 in Government, and 2 in Sociology, making a grand total in the Social Sciences of 34 students. The same fields have a total enrollment of 68 students for the current semester. The names of the graduate students enrolled in the Social Sciences and related departments during the current semester are listed below.

Graduate students in Agricultural Economics include: Ashley, James A., Georgetown; Bryan, Daniel R. Jr., Columbus; Bryson, James R., Tremont; Billard, William A., Yazoo City; Burrage, Clifton W., Cleveland; Crowley, Everett W., Hickory Flat; Dickerson, Marshall S., Sallis; Ellis, Thomas E., Caledonia; Estes, Allen F. Jr., Benoit; Finley, Henry C., McAdams; Hall, William E., Starkville; Hankins, Ray B., Vernon, Ala.; Hobby, Floyd M., Philadelphia; Hodges, Percy L., McAdams; Honeycutt, Edward D., Ackerman; Johnston, Rupert B., Shannon; Owens, Wesley H., Sumner; Powers, Elie W., Bruce; Robertson, Wiley C., Seminary; Salter, Leo W., Dekalb; Seale, Arthur D. Jr., Roxie; Shaw, Ralph W., Clarksdale; Shepherd, Albert G. Jr., Houston; Simpson, John K., Pickens; Smith, Troy, Bogie Chitta; Valentine, James H., Philadelphia; Wood, Clyde E., Moorhead; Betterton, Clarence B. Jr., Brooksville; Bilgic, Kemal M., State College; Bright, William E., Ashland; Brown, Jackson M., Starkville; Clark, Otis W., Dekalb; Hutchison, Leo C., Ripley.

Majors in Education include: Bagwell, John E., Bruce; Betterton, Clarence B. Jr., Brooksville; Bickstaff, Jack M., Grenada; Blackwell, Molene, West Point; Blue, John D., Calhoun City; Boyd, Olga E., Amory; Brown, Jackson M., Starkville; Brown, Wendell S., Mantachie; Clark, Otis W., Dekalb; Coggins, Bernard H., Baldwin; Conlee, Gene P., Thaxton; Cutler, Harry C., Egypt; Hamblin, Orby D., Lerma; Harbour, Hanson L., Ackerman; Hutchison, Leo C., Ripley; Long, Julian R., Golden; Mann, William H., Belmont; Murphree, John P., Starkville; Ray, Conder P., Starkville; Rone, William L., Ethel; Savage, Mrs. Mabel C., Starkville; Tennyson, Calvin E., Big Creek; Wade, Clifton E., Columbus; Winstead, Earl, Hamilton. Minors in Education include: Boswell, Rupert D. Jr., Mt. Pleasant; Day, Augustine, Caledonia; King, Wm. F., Collins; Seal, Enoch Jr., Poplarville; Steele, Ralph A., Starkville; Wilson, Ernest W., Goodman; and Wilson, Joe H., Bellefontaine.

Majors in History include: Hunsucker, Dorothy A., Lucien; Martin, John T. (Rev.), Starkville; Moorhead, Henry C., Noxapater; Ray, Mrs. Elsie A., Mathiston; Seal, Enoch Jr., Poplarville; Wofford, Mrs. Nell, State College. Minors in History include: Brown, Wendell S., Mantachie; Coggins, Bernard H., Baldwin; Conlee, Gene P., Thaxton; Cutler, Harry C., Egypt; Long, Julian R., Golden; Murphree, John P., Starkville; Rone, William L., Ethel; Savage, Mrs. Mabel C., Starkville; Southward, John O. Jr., Tishomingo.

Majors in General Economics include: Johnson, Rossall J., State College; and Rone, William L., Ethel. Minors in General Economics include: Bryan, Daniel R. Jr., Columbus; Dickerson, Marshall S., Sallis; Estes, Allen F. Jr., Benoit; Hall, William E., Starkville; Jackson, Elman D., Sturgis; Johnston, Rupert B., Shannon; Powers, Elie W., Bruce; Seale, Arthur D. Jr., Roxie; Shaw, Ralph W., Clarksdale; Windham, John H., Waldrop; Wofford, Mrs. Nell, State College.

Majors in Sociology and Rural Life include: Junkins, Tilford L., Macon; Payne, David L., Gulfport; and Sutphin, John E., Kilmichael.

Majors in Government include: Beard, Paul O., New Albany; and Southward, John O. Jr., Tishomingo. Minors in Government include Seal, Enoch Jr., Poplarville.

### THIRTEEN GRADUATE ASSISTANTS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES HERE

Thirteen graduate assistantships in the social sciences and related fields have been awarded by Mississippi State College for the current session. The recipients of these awards are: Rupert B. Johnston of Shannon, agricultural economics; Arthur David Seale, Jr., of Roxie, agricultural economics; Marshall S. Dickerson, Jr., of Sallis, agricultural economics; Gene Powell Conlee of Thaxton, general education; William Lloyd Rome of Ethel, general education; Julian Reese Long of Golden, general education; Jack M. Bickerstaff of Grenada, general education; Ira James Terry of Yazoo City, geology and geography; James August Smith of Brookhaven, geology and geography; Enoch Seal, Jr., of Poplarville, history; J. O. Southward of Fishomingo, government; David L. Payne of Gulfport, sociology; and William E. Hall of Starkville, Experiment Station agricultural economics.

### STAFF CHANGES

Dorris Rivers has returned as assistant professor of sociology and chief specialist in community organization for the Social Science Research Center. Professor Tom Sawyer of the government staff has been granted a year's leave of absence for advanced study at the University of Alabama. Thomas E. Tramel has been appointed instructor in agricultural economics. Louis P. Jenkins has been granted a year's leave of absence for an internship with the USDA. Ernest H. Tucker has received an appointment from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, as a cooperative employee with the Department of Sociology and Rural Life in the Experiment Station. He will work with Dr. Harald Pedersen on a study on mechanization and farm labor adjustments. Field work will begin shortly in one county in the Delta and one or two in the hills.

### MOORE DONATES BOOKS TO THE COLLEGE LIBRARY

Dr. Glover Moore of the History and Government Department has given the college library a 10 volume set of Abraham Lincoln: A History by John G. Nicolay and John Hay. Although published over sixty years ago, this is still the most complete biography of Lincoln and the work with which every subsequent biography has been compared. As source material it is so important that it must be referred to by anyone doing research or a study of any seriousness on Lincoln and his era. Dr. Moore has given the library a file of the back issues of the Southern Methodist, published at Memphis, Tennessee, for the years 1924-1925. This paper was edited by a Mississippian, R. A. Meek, and played an interesting role in the modernist-fundamentalist controversy of the 1920's and the contest over unification of the Northern and Southern branches of the Methodist Church. Dr. Moore has also donated to the library various items in the field of Southern history, including a rare antislavery pamphlet published in 1817 and a number of books dealing with the history of Birmingham, Alabama, and the development of the iron and steel industry there.

### WELCH ATTENDS RURAL AFFAIRS INSTITUTE AND WELFARE CONFERENCE

Predicting continuing progress for the South, Dr. Frank J. Welch addressed the seventeenth annual meeting of the Institute of Rural Affairs at Blacksburg, Virginia on August 3. "The foundation has been laid and the superstructure is now ready to be built," he said. "Surely the South stands at the threshold of a new era, potent in raw materials and manpower, and earnest in its desire to expand its economy." He pointed out the fact that 26 percent of the South's agricultural income in 1947-48 came from livestock, as contrasted with only 15 percent in 1927-28. "In Mississippi we are securing up to two pounds a day gain in the weight of beef cattle grazing on small grains and clovers during the winter months," he said. "Thousands of acres still await the magic of minerals, good seed, and sound management to convert them into lush acres with contented, improved herds grazing upon them." Dr. Welch told his Virginia audience that corn yields have increased fifty percent, cotton yields have doubled, and pasture yields have been quadrupled in many Southern states during the past 20 years. "The number of tractors in the Southern states more than doubled from 1945 to 1950; combines jumped from 58,416 to 117,000; mechanical corn pickers, from 2,830 to 16,300," he continued. "3,363 mechanical cotton pickers have been manufactured and sold since 1940, and 5,658 strippers have been placed on cotton farms." Referring to chemical weed control, he said that he expected the production of 100 or more bushels of corn per acre and over a bale of cotton per acre on Experiment Station plots that have not been hoed or plowed since they were planted. "Electrification on the farms of the South has been increasing much faster than for the nation as a whole," he said. "This progress will undoubtedly continue until all farms have the benefit of this magic power, and the process of adding electrically operated devices that save labor and add to the comforts of farm people will undoubtedly continue," Dr. Welch said. Referring to industrial development, he said that in 1946 four of the five states which led the nation in industrial construction contracts valued at one million dollars and over were Southern: Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Texas. Referring to educational progress, he said that in Mississippi public school appropriations had increased from 12 million dollars in 1940 to 42½ million in 1950, and that in Georgia the increase was from 14.4 million in 1938 to 50.8 million in 1950.

Dr. Welch also attended a special conference of the national Farm Foundation in Chicago Monday and Tuesday, September 25 and 26. He and 12 other farm economists in the United States were invited to meet with the foundation to discuss public policies that concern the welfare of rural people. The group met for the purpose of drawing up a series of statements on "government programs for price or income support" for the benefit of farmers and their leaders, urban and small town business men, professional men, and members of Congress.

### SOCIOLOGY STAFF PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL MEETINGS

W.F. Carter, Harald Pedersen, and Harold Kaufman, of the Department of Sociology and Rural Life, attended the annual meeting of the American Sociological Society held at Denver, Colorado, the first week of September. Immediately preceding this conference Dr. Carter attended the annual meeting of the National Council on Family Life and Dr. Pedersen and Dr. Kaufman attended the meeting of the Rural Sociological Society. At the meeting of the Rural Sociological Society Dr. Pedersen read a paper entitled "Cultural Differences in the Acceptance of Recommended Farm Practices." Dr. Kaufman read a paper prepared by himself, Professors Loftin and Galloway entitled "Health Practices and Attitudes in Rural Mississippi." Dr. Kaufman also participated in a panel discussion on Extension rural sociology.

### HISTORY STAFF TO GIVE SERIES OF LECTURES ON AGRICULTURAL HISTORY

Five members of the History Staff of the college will participate in a lecture series on Agricultural History to be given during the fall semester under the sponsorship of the Mississippi State College Students Section of the American Farm Economics Association. The first lecture will be given on October 24, at 8 p.m. in the Library auditorium. At that time Dr. Harold S. Snellgrove will speak on the subject, "Early European Agriculture." The second lecture in the series will be given by Professor Robert A. Brent on November 7. The subject of this lecture will be, "American Agriculture." Other lectures in the series will be given by Professors Moore, McLendon, and Battersworth. Faculty, students, and off-campus visitors are invited to attend these lectures.

### WEEMS COMPLETES NAVY HISTORICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Dean R. C. Weems, of the School of Business and Industry, spent the months of July and August at Washington, where he was engaged in an historical research project involving carrier warfare. The study was conducted by seven officers who had had experience in carrier warfare research. During the last war Dean Weems was assigned to an historical project of a similar nature, some of the findings of which were published last year. The current study was done under the sponsorship of the office of Naval History, Aeronautics Division, which is part of the Division of Research and Planning of the Aeronautical Branch of the Navy. This project is part of a major research undertaking recently begun by the Weapons System Evaluation Group of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In fact, the naval officers engaged in the study were loaned to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for the duration of the project and were stationed in the Pentagon Building. The overall weapons project of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is designed to include a study of all weapons used in World War II to determine their effectiveness and efficiency both as to damage done and as to the cost in men, money, and munitions for their operation. In the case of carrier warfare, the project involved a careful study of official carrier logs and war diaries and of the reports of the air groups on these carriers. The study involved a day by day evaluation of carrier performance. The findings of this project are, of course, confidential in nature. The report of the carrier study has already been submitted to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

### HOMEMAKING CONFERENCE HELD HERE

Approximately 40 homemaking teachers attended a district conference at Mississippi State College on October 6. The conference is one of nine called by Miss Ruth Wallace of Jackson, supervisor of homemaking education for the State Department of Education. The purpose of the conference is to acquaint the homemaking teachers with the curricular revisions recommended last summer by the workshop at State College. Miss Esther Segner, head of the homemaking education department at Mississippi State, and other leaders who attended the workshop explained the revisions: Miss Kathlyn Funk, assistant state supervisor; Miss Mary Wilson, head of the homemaking education department at MSCW; and Mrs. Mary E. W. Pope, former head of the homemaking education department at State College.

### A NOTE ON COLLEGE SOCIAL SCIENCE PROGRAMS IN THE PRESENT EMERGENCY

At a national conference held in Washington early in October under the sponsorship of the American Council on Education to consider the problem of "Higher Education in the National Service" certain policies were recommended that are of immediate importance to everyone interested in the social sciences. One of the major points considered was the problem of deferring students under selective service in order to complete their college training. Director Hershey agreed in principle with the policies suggested by this conference. One of the major recommendations made was to the effect that majors in social science fields should receive deferment on an equal basis with those in the physical and biological sciences, engineering, etc. The colleges should not under any circumstances curtail their services in such a manner as to lose "their heritage as leaders in the humanities and social studies." Of a more specific nature were recommendations that (1) training for military service include orientation in the basic issues involved in the present crisis, a policy which is already being followed for civilian students in courses in government and modern history being offered at Mississippi State; (2) "American higher education take greater responsibility for securing sound and constructive legislative action in the field of foreign affairs and particularly on behalf of international cultural relations." The above objective is likewise one which will challenge the social sciences at Mississippi State and throughout the country.

### THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AT THE DAYTONA BEACH CONFERENCE

The graduate programs of Southern colleges and universities in the social science field were the subject of special study by the group of college officials and professors who attended the Southern Regional Conference held at Daytona Beach September 4-10. From a list of so-called "urgent" fields a special social science sub-committee undertook to make specific recommendations as to ways and means of furthering the development of all of the disciplines contributory to the promotion of strong graduate programs in these areas. The "urgent" fields as outlined by the sub-committee are: (1) agricultural economics, (2) home and family living, (3) industrial relations and personnel management, (4) public administration, (5) public finance, (6) public health administration, (7) Planning, including community organization and local government, (8) transportation and public utility economics. It was recommended that schools intending to offer the doctorate in the above fields should also be equipped to offer work on the doctor's level in the disciplines "most closely related" to these specialized fields and work at least up to the master's level in the remaining essential disciplines. A detailed list of "supporting disciplines" was prepared by the sub-committee for nearly every one of the "urgent" fields. The "supporting disciplines" as recommended included economics, history, geography, government, sociology, business administration or administrative law, philosophy, and statistics. Especial emphasis was placed at the conference upon the essential nature of all these "supporting disciplines", without which no adequate program of graduate studies could be maintained.

## Speeches and Addresses

C. E. Cain, Associate Professor of Education, addressed the Greenwood chapter of the U.D.C. on June 3, 1950. On June 14, he spoke at a joint meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution, giving his address on "Flag Day." Professor Cain was also present at the installation of a new S.A.R. chapter at West Point on June 30.

V. S. Mann, Associate Professor of Guidance Education, spoke over radio station WCEI, at Columbus on September 21 in connection with a panel discussion on "Guidance in the Elementary School."

William J. Evans, Associate Professor of Government, will address the Women's Club of Sturgis on October 25, using as his subject "Russia and Great Britain."

W. H. Barnard, Professor of Education, will be a member of a panel which will discuss problems of the Teacher Education Section of the M.E.A. The meeting will be held at Jackson on October 25-26. Dr. Barnard is chairman of the Teacher Education Section. Dr. Barnard spoke before the P.T.A. of Maben on October 3 and spoke at an organization meeting of a P.T.A. unit at Ackerman on October 12. At both meetings he gave an address on the functions of local P.T.A. units.

Paul H. Dunn, Head of the Department of Geology and Geography, spoke at a banquet on September 30, in honor of Dr. W. H. Shideler, Professor of Geology at Miami University.

Chester M. Wells, of the Agricultural Economics Department, spoke before the Mississippi State Student chapter of the American Farm Economic Association on October 10. His subject was, "Five Years of Cotton, 1945-1950."

Robert A. Weber, of the Adult Education Department, addressed the Maben Community Club on September 22 and the Sturgis P.T.A. on October 10, using as his subject, "The Place of Audio-Visual Materials in Education."

## Conferences and Professional Meetings

Esther F. Segner, head of the Department of Homemaking Education, will address the annual state home economics meeting at Jackson on November 3, using as her subject, "The Place of Home Economics in Education and Family Living." Miss Segner also participated in a number of curriculum planning sessions throughout the state during the early fall.

W. P. Carter, Professor of Sociology, attended conferences at Denver on September 5-9 of the National Council on Family Relations, the American Association of Marriage Counselors, and the American Sociological Society. Dr. Carter attended section meetings on marriage and family counseling, education for family living, juvenile delinquency research, and the teaching of marriage courses.

William A. Faught, of the Agricultural Economics department, attended a meeting of the American Farm Economic Association at Montreat, N. C., August 28-30. At this meeting Professor Faught was called upon to criticize a paper on "A Realistic Price Policy for Cotton." On October 18-19, Professor Faught attended a Regional Cotton Meeting at Memphis, Tennessee.

Annette S. Boutwell, Health Education Specialist with the Agricultural Extension Department, was among the extension specialists invited to be present at the Negro County Agents Camp last August. During the same month Mrs. Boutwell assisted in the initiation of the field work in Bolivar and Forrest Counties for the Rural Health Studies now being conducted by the Experiment Station and the Department of Sociology and Rural Life. While in Bolivar County Mrs. Boutwell attended the County Home Demonstration Council meeting. Mrs. Boutwell has also been active in county health planning in Choctaw County.

Chester M. Wells, of the Agricultural Economics department, attended recent meetings of the Cotton Research Congress in Dallas, Texas and the Belt-Wide Mechanization Conference in Greenville.

W. W. Littlejohn, Head of the Department of Accounting, attended a meeting of the Jackson chapter of the National Association of Certified Public Accountants on September 21.

Paul H. Dunn, Head of the Department of Geology and Geography, will attend a meeting of the Geological Society of America on November 16 at Washington, where he will read a paper on certain rare fossils discovered by students in his department.

W. H. Barnard, Professor of Education, will participate in the Annual Conferences for Administrators and School Board Members, which meets at State College on November 7. Dr. Barnard is one of the directors of this group.

Dorothy Dickens, Head of the Department of Home Economics in the Experiment Station, attended a work conference for the study of regional food consumption at Asheville, N. C. October 5-8. On October 9 Miss Dickens was in Washington for a meeting of the National Conference of Retailers and Consumers.

John J. MacAllister, Head of the Department of Institutional Management, announces that the 3rd annual Mississippi Management Conference will be held at Jackson on February 21, 1951. The local chapter of the American Society for the Advancement of Management will sponsor the conference.

Roscoe J. Saville, Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, attended the Farm Economics Assn. meeting at Montreal. Dr. Saville was present at the summer meeting of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, which convened at Asheville late in August.

James P. Gaines, of the Department of Agricultural Economics, is working with a planning committee of the cotton industry in developing plans for the mobilization of the reserves of this industry for emergency production.

V. S. Mann, of the Department of Guidance Education, attended the Ninth National Conference of State Supervisors of Guidance Services and Counselor Trainers at Ames, Iowa from September 11 to 17. It was called for the purpose of formulating policies and working up materials to coordinate and implement the development of guidance services in the public schools throughout the country. Recently, Professor Mann has visited Holmes Junior College and the West Tallahatchie schools, where consultations were held with school officials to plan guidance activities.

Otis T. Osgood, Professor of Agricultural Economics, attended the annual meeting of the Farm Economics Association at Montreal, N. C. in August. He also served as a member of the Southern Farm Management Research Committee, which convened at the same time.

Miss May Crosswell, State Home Demonstration Agent, President Fred T. Mitchell, and Agricultural Extension Director L. I. Jones will appear on the program of the 14th annual meeting of the National Home Demonstration Council at Biloxi, October 16-19. The theme of the meeting is "Family Responsibility in Today's World." Among a number of national figures to appear on the program will be Mrs. Virginia Sloan Swain, Family Relations Specialist, of Raleigh, N.C.; Stanley Andrews, U. S. Director of Foreign Agricultural Relations; Francis Russell, Public Affairs Director of the State Department; M. L. Wilson, National Extension Director; and Dr. J. D. Williams of the University.

### Research Projects

Glover Moore, Professor of History, has completed a research paper he is to read at the November meeting of the Southern Historical Society in Atlanta. The title of the paper is, "The Northern Impulse behind the 'Anti-Missourian' Crusade of 1819-1821."

David J. Savage, Professor of English, is historian of the North Mississippi Conference of the Methodist Church, which is at present promoting the writing of history of the local congregations of the church. Dr. Savage is also engaged in a project for the American Dialectical Society involving the collection of local proverbs and dialect forms.

Gordon K. Bryan, of the Government staff, is collecting data for a study of comparative costs of county government in Mississippi.

Esther F. Segner, Head of the Department of Homemaking Education, is completing research on a report on Home Economics Education in New York State. The report will be presented in mid-December.

Chester M. Wells, of the Agricultural Economics Department, spent the past summer in the Delta collecting data on "Cotton Marketing - Its Methods, Channels, and Cost." He is state project leader for the Regional Cotton Marketing Project.

W. H. Bernard, Professor of Education, has begun work on the writing of a Handbook for School Superintendents.

D. W. Parvin, Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics, is at present engaged in two research projects: (1) Seasonal Variations--Milk Production as Related to Cost and Returns; (2) An Economic Study of Livestock Production Practices.

Otis T. Osgood, Professor of Agricultural Economics, is continuing work on a project in research methodology, "Farm Classification and Analysis." This project is being sponsored by the Extension Service and Experiment Station, together with the T.V.A. Recently Dr. Osgood has been conducting field work in Alcorn, Prentiss, and Tishomingo Counties.

James P. Gaines, of the Department of Agricultural Economics, has completed an area survey for a Farm Electrification Study. The survey has also been completed for a study on Mechanization of Upland Farms, a project in which he is being assisted by Rupert B. Johnston, a graduate student in Agricultural Economics. The area survey is complete for another study in which Professor Gaines is being assisted by A. D. Seale, Jr., a graduate assistant in Agricultural Economics. This project is concerned with Management Practices in Truck Crop Production. A survey is underway for another project involving a study of Livestock Production in the Delta. Dr. Grady B. Crowe, of the Delta Station, is cooperating with Professor Gaines in this project.

Harold S. Snellgrove, of the History staff, has begun a study of the French leper houses of the late Middle Ages, with special reference to organization, management, treatment of diseases, etc.

James H. McLendon, of the History and Government Department, spent two weeks in Washington in the late summer doing research on John Anthony Quitman in preparation for the writing of a biography of this early Mississippi figure.

The College in Print

DR. HARALD A. PEDERSEN, of the Department of Sociology and Rural Life, is the author of Population Trends in Mississippi, a study based on the preliminary reports of the 1950 census. The study was sponsored by the Mississippi Economic Council and has been issued by this organization for general distribution. An abstract of Dr. Pedersen's study will appear in the next issue of the Bulletin.

A Statistical Abstract of Mississippi, which has been prepared by the Business Research Station at Mississippi State College, will be off the press early in November.

"Shifts in Cotton Production Among and Within States, and Some Related Factors, 1800-1949" is the title of a chapter written by H. P. TODD, of the Department of Agricultural Economics, for the recently published book edited by Professor W. B. ANDREWS entitled Cotton Production, Marketing, and Utilization.

Our Cain's, Gibson's, Allison's, and Campbell's is the title of a booklet edited and published in July by C. B. CAIN, Associate Professor of Education.

ESTHER F. SEGNER, Head of the Department of Homemaking Education, is co-author of a textbook on Housing and Home Management to be published by MacMillan in 1951. Since coming to Mississippi State College Miss Segner has issued two booklets containing eleven resource units in homemaking education for use by Mississippi teachers.

An Economic Appraisal of Anhydrous Ammonia as a Nitrogenous Fertilizer is the title of an Experiment Station Bulletin recently completed by JAMES P. GAINES and GRADY B. CROWE.

The Land Use Pattern Scale Method of Land and Farm Classification is the title of a forthcoming Experiment Station Bulletin written by OTIS T. OSCROB, Professor of Agricultural Economics.

A Farm Management Laboratory Manual, prepared by D. W. PARVIN, Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics, is in the hands of the publishers and will be ready for use during the spring semester.

ROSCOE J. SAVILLE, Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, has written a review of "Agricultural Progress in the Cotton Belt Since 1920" by J. L. Fulmer of the University of Virginia. The review appeared in the August issue of the Journal of Farm Economics.

W. W. LITTLEJOHN, Professor of Accounting, is now editor of the Mississippi Certified Public Accountant.

HAROLD S. SNELLGROVE, of the History staff, has been notified that the galley proof for his study of the Insurgents in England will arrive shortly. The book will probably be published early in 1951.

JOHN K. BETTERS WORTH and MRS. HESTER WARE are contributing a chapter on Mississippi to Our Rural Heritage, which is being published by the National Rural Youth Conference.

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